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L18 and (6033740 or 4694302).pn.	1

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L15: Entry 1 of 4

File: USPT

Feb 5, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6344306 B1

TITLE: Directly imageable waterless planographic printing plate precursor, and directly imageable waterless planographic printing plate

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (29):

The generated decomposition product is considered to consist of CO, CO.sub.2, H.sub.2 O, remaining solvent, etc. judging from the results of TG-GC/MS measurement. Furthermore, when a thermally decomposable compound is contained in the ink acceptable layer, its decomposition product is generated. If a metal-containing organic compound is used as the thermally decomposable compound, its ligand is generated. If a nitro compound is used, NOx is generated. If a peroxide is used, O.sub.2, methanol, etc. are generated. If an azo compound or diazo compound is used, N.sub.2, etc. are generated. Particular examples include polar solvents, polar substances, etc. such as acetylacetone and butanol, though not limited to them.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (37):

The light-heat converting substance is only required to absorb the laser beam. The additives which can be used here as the light-heat converting substance include black pigments such as carbon black, aniline black and cyanine black, green pigments of phthalocyanine and naphthalocyanine, carbon graphite, iron powder, diamine metal complexes, dithiol metal complexes, phenolthiol metal complexes, mercaptophenol metal complexes, crystal water-containing inorganic compounds, copper sulfate, chromium sulfide, silicate compounds, metal oxides such as titanium oxide, vanadium oxide, manganese oxide, iron oxide, cobalt oxide and tungsten oxide, hydroxides and sulfates of these metals, metallic powders of bismuth, iron, magnesium and aluminum, etc.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (50):

It is preferable that the ink acceptable layer of the directly imageable printing plate precursor of this invention contains a thermally decomposable compound. The compounds preferably used as the thermally decomposable compound include metal-containing organic compounds, ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, carbonate compounds, nitro compounds such as nitrocellulose, organic peroxides, inorganic peroxides, polyvinylpyrrolidone, azo compounds, diazo compounds, tetrazole compounds and hydrazine derivatives.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (51):

Especially preferably used are metal-containing organic compounds, organic peroxides, azo compounds and diazo compounds.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (82):

Furthermore, a composition containing a thermally reactive crosslinking agent can also be used. The crosslinking agent can be a polyfunctional compound having crosslinkability. The crosslinking agents which can be used here include polyfunctional blocked isocyanates, polyfunctional epoxy compounds, polyfunctional acrylate compounds, metal chelate compounds, polyfunctional aldehydes, polyfunctional mercapto compounds, polyfunctional alkoxysilyl compounds, polyfunctional amine compounds, polyfunctional carboxylic acids, polyfunctional vinyl compounds, polyfunctional diazonium salts, polyfunctional azide compounds hydrazine, etc. Any one or more as a mixture of these crosslinking agents can be used.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (118):

The compounds which can be used as the curing catalyst include acids such as organic carboxylic acids including acetic acid, propionic acid and maleic acid, toluenesulfonic acid and boric acid, alkalis such as potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and lithium hydroxide, amines, metal alkoxides such as titanium tetrapropoxide and titanium tetrabutoxide, metal diketenates such as iron acetylacetonate and titanium acetylacetonate dipropoxide, organic acid salts of metals, etc.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (138):

The developer composition can also contain a surfactant freely. Furthermore, an alkaline material such as sodium carbonate, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, diglycolamine, monoglycolamine, triethanolamine, sodium silicate, potassium silicate, potassium hydroxide or sodium borate, etc. can also be added.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6341560 B1

L15: Entry 2 of 4

File: USPT

Jan 29, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6341560 B1

TITLE: Imaging and printing methods using clay-containing fluid receiving element

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (10):

Useful clays may be either synthetic or naturally occurring materials. They include, but are not limited to, kaolin (aluminum silicate hydroxide) which is to be understood to include the minerals kalinite, dickite, nacrite and halloysite-endellite. Other useful clays include, but are not limited to, the serpentine clays (including the minerals chrysotile, amersite, cronstedite, chamosite and garnierite), the montmorillonites (including the minerals beidellite, nontronite, hectorite, saponite and sauconite), the illite clays, glauconite, chlorites, vermiculites, bauxites, attapulgites, sepiolites, palygorskites, corrensites, allophanes, imogolites, diaspores, boehmites, gibbsites, cliachites and mixtures thereof. In addition, synthetic clays such as laponite and hydrotalcite (a chemical composition comprising magnesium aluminum hydroxy carbonate hydrate) may be used. Kaolin is preferred. Mixtures of these clays can also be used if desired. They can be obtained from a number of commercial sources including for example, ECC International and Southern Clay Products.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (16):

Additional materials useful in the fluid receiving layer include amorphous silica particles (for example, about 5 .mu.m in average size) to provide a roughness of the surface that is eventually used for printing, fillers (such as ground limestone, talc, calcium sulfate, barium sulfate, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, zinc sulfide, zinc carbonate, titanium white, aluminum silicate, diatomaceous earth, calcium silicate, magnesium silicate, aluminum hydroxide, alumina and lithopone), pigments (such as styrene-based plastic pigments, acrylic-based plastic pigments, microcapsules and urea resin pigments), pigment dispersants, thickeners, blowing agents, penetrants, dyes or colored pigments, optical brighteners, ultraviolet radiation absorbers, antioxidants, preservatives and antifungal agents.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Drawn Desc	Image								

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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6182571 B1

L15: Entry 3 of 4

File: USPT

Feb 6, 2001